

to be recognised as *Privat-docent*, but his application was refused, on no better ground apparently than that he was a Protestant.

Thus shut out from any prospect of a career as a teacher, Markuszsky had to seek another outlet for his superabundant energies. In 1857 he founded the *Orvosi Hetilap*, the principal medical journal in Hungary, and, at a later period, he established the "Association for the Publication of Medical Works in the Hungarian Language." He did excellent work on the reform and development of medical education in his native country. He was for many years Medical Referee in the Hungarian Ministry of Education.

At the time of his death he was in receipt of a pension as a retired Ministerial Councillor. In recognition of his long and important services in the improvement of medical education and the advancement of medical science, the Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Order of Leopold, and the Buda-Pesth Professorial College elected him an Honorary Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University. He was a member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, and of the principal learned bodies in Hungary.

CHARLES E. H. COTES, M.A., M.B., AND B.C. CANTAB.,
F.R.C.S. ENG.

In Charles Cotes, whose death at the early age of 33 occurred on May 4th, surgery has lost a practical, successful, and rising man, St. George's Hospital an admirable clinical teacher, and his fellow-workers a man whose charming cordiality of manner, no less than his genuine kindness of heart, had endeared him to all. Mr. Cotes was the younger son of Major Cotes, R.A., and was born in 1860. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Caius College, Cambridge, and took his degree as B.A. in 1882. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical School, and found time to spare from his studies to be boat captain of his college and a member of the football team, while his great personal popularity among his contemporaries testified that his success, both at work and play, never made him other than a simple, frank, unaffectedly good fellow. In 1882 he returned to St. George's Hospital, where he had already done one year's work, and became in due course assistant surgical registrar, ophthalmic assistant, and house-surgeon. In 1884 he took the degrees of M.B., B.C. at Cambridge, and in 1885 the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons.

At St. George's Hospital Mr. Cotes will remain stamped on the memory of six generations of students as a clinical teacher in surgery. He enjoyed the work, and to no man of his time has the gift of teaching been more bountifully given. He never aired his emotion; he never said a thing at length that could be said as well briefly; he never hurried any man or hectorated any man, but clearly, forcibly, and pleasantly, in the simplest language, and with endless apt illustration, he would expound the science that he loved. Many a St. George's man has owed his easy passage into the College of Surgeons to Mr. Cotes's untiring methods of instruction, and—which every teacher will allow is more noteworthy—many a man looking back upon that instruction will remember that he enjoyed being taught. In 1888 he was appointed surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital and surgeon to the Well Street branch of the Seamen's Hospital, and in 1889 he was elected surgeon to the Lock Hospital. It was at this time that his health first showed signs of failing. There is no doubt that he had undertaken too much, but the extent of the damage was not properly realised, for not only was the onset of phthisis in his case very insidious, but his great energy and vitality prevented those around him from recognising the true state of affairs. He had several warnings, but a little rest and a little change of air always appeared to set him up again. In 1891 he was attacked by pneumonia, and he then made a trip to Australia, returning, if not well at any rate so much better as almost to warrant his own happy belief in an arrest of the mischief. But in the autumn of 1892 he again became seriously ill, and all idea of remaining in England and pursuing the science that he loved, and in whose pursuit he had been so happy and so successful, had to be abandoned. He made his plans to start for Africa with his young wife as soon as his strength should be sufficiently restored to allow him to undertake the voyage; but alas that time never came; he died at Bournemouth on May 4th, 1893.

No man of his time at St. George's Hospital had so endeared himself to all, and admiration for his excellent talents played but a small part in bringing this about. It was due to the fact that no one could be brought into contact with him without feeling that here was a kind-hearted gentleman whose practice it was throughout his whole life, and in every relation of that life, to try to do good to others.

ARNALDO CANTANI, M.D.,

Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Naples.

WE regret to announce the death of Professor Arnaldo Cantani, one of the foremost physicians and teachers of Italy, which took place on April 29th. He had been disabled by illness for about two years, but the end came somewhat unexpectedly on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his induction into the chair in which he won distinction as one of the most influential reformers of medical teaching in Italy.

Cantani was born at Hainsbach in Bohemia in 1837, but his father was a Neapolitan. In 1855 he entered on the study of medicine in the University of Prague, where he took his degree in 1860. Immediately afterwards he was chosen by Professor Jaksch to be his principal assistant, and for some years he was *Privat-docent*, taking the professor's place in the lecture room on several occasions with much acceptance. While at Prague he translated Niemeyer's work, *Special Pathology and Therapeutics*, into Italian. There also he became acquainted with Salvatore Tommasi, who was destined to take an equally prominent part in the medical renaissance of Italy.

In 1864 the Italian Government offered Cantani the Chair of Materia Medica and Toxicology in the University of Pavia. In 1867 he won by competition the appointment of Physician and head of the Medical Clinic at the Ospedale Maggiore at Milan. Finally, in 1868, the Italian Government invited him to fill the Chair of Clinical Medicine in the University of Naples, which he continued to occupy till his death. So attached was he to the country which had readopted him, that he declined an offer of one of the chairs of clinical medicine in the University of Vienna, which was made to him on the death of Bamberger.

Cantani's influence as a teacher made itself felt chiefly in the infusion of the modern scientific spirit into Italian medicine, which even thirty years ago was still largely under the sway of "systems," in which facts were made to fit the Procrustean bed of theory. Cantani laboured by precept and example to rehabilitate the accurate observation and careful collection of facts which had in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries been the distinctive features of the Italian schools.

Cantani contributed largely to medical literature on cholera, typhoid fever, rabies, and diabetes. His most important work was his *Trattato di Materia Medica e Farmacologia*; his last publication was a work entitled *Pro Sylvio*, which was a plea for the preservation of forests from the hygienic not less than the æsthetic point of view.

His funeral was attended by the whole medical faculty of Naples, by representatives of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Education, and by the administrative and executive authorities of the province of Naples, and an immense concourse of the general public. Funeral orations were delivered by Professor de Amicis, President of the Medical Faculty, by Professors Gallozzi, De Renzi, and others.

THEODOROS ARETAIOS, M.D.,

Professor of Surgery, University of Athens.

IN the late Professor Theodoros Aretaios, of Athens, whose death was recently announced in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, Greece has lost its foremost surgeon. He was born at Nauplia in 1829, studied medicine in the University of Athens, and afterwards at Berlin, where he graduated. He subsequently spent some years in further study in Vienna and Paris. In 1864 the Academic Council of the University of Athens appointed him Professor of Surgical Pathology and Clinical Surgery, and this post he continued to hold till his death. He was an excellent teacher and a bold and skilful surgeon. He represented his native country at many medical congresses. His death was due to cancer of the bladder, a disease in which he was especially interested, and which he had in many cases succeeded in relieving by operation. He has left the largest part of his estate—estimated at about a